THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9606. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 24. 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Profits of this Night to be applied, by Authority of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, towards completing the
NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

On TUESDAY Evening, 25th March 1783, will be preſented,
The COMEDY of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falſtaff, Mr FOWLER.
Juſtice Shallow, Mr JOHNSON.
Slender, Mr WARD;
Doctor Cains, Mr James; Fenton, Mr Sutherland; Mr Page, Mr Sparks; Sir Hugh Evans, Mr Simpſon; Hoſt of the Garter, Mr Kelly; Piſtol, Mr Hallion; Peter Simple, Mr Tannett; Bardolph, Mr J. Bland; Jack Rugby, Mr Banks; Robin, Mr Bland, junior;
And Mr Ford, Mr WOODS.
Mrs Page, Mrs WOODS;
Ann Page, Mrs Mills; Mrs Quickly, Mrs Charteris;
And Mrs Ford, Mrs SPARKS.

End of the Play,
DANCING—*for that night only*—by Mr ALDRIDGE.

To which will be added, the Pantomime Entertainment, in Groteſque Characters, called
MOTHER SHIPTON,
OR THE
POWER OF MAGIC.

The Scenes, Machinery, Dreſſes, and Decorations entirely new.
Harlequin, Mr BANKS;
Pantaloon, Mr Sparks; Lover, Mr Sutherland; Cobler, Mr Simpſon; Coachman, Mr J. Bland; Bricklayers, Mr Simpſon, Mr J. Bland, and Mr Bland, jun.; Watermen, Mr Benſon; Mr Bell, & Mr Kelly;
And Clown, Mr HALLION.
Mother Shipton, (with Songs, in character) Mr FOWLER.
Pantaloon's Wife, Mrs Mountfort; Dairy Maid, Mrs Charteris;
And Columbine, Mrs TANNETT.
A new Song, by Mr TANNETT.

In the courſe of the Pantomime, amongſt ſeveral other grand pieces of Machinery, is a Repreſentation of
A SHIP LAUNCHING;
And a Grand Proſpect of
GIBRALTAR.

Ending with the celebrated Naval Song, written in honour of the glorious defeat given to the enemies of Britain upon the 12th of April, by our victorious Admiral LORD RODNEY.
To be ſung by Mr BELL, in the character of NEPTUNE; accompanied by a full Chorus.

☞ The Pit and Firſt Gallery will be kept for the accommodation of the Young Gentlemen.

At DUNN's ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

AT the Deſire of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, there will be AN ASSEMBLY on Thurſday firſt the 27th inſtant. To begin at ſeven o'clock in the evening.—Tickets to be had at the Hotel, at 3 s. each.

JAMES DUNN begs leave to take this opportunity of returning his moſt grateful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have ſo liberally ſupported him this ſeaſon.

GLASGOW, *March* 22. 1783.

A FORGERY,

And Reward for Apprehenſion of the Forger.

WHEREAS JOHN MACDONALD, late of Sutherland, in the Highlands of Scotland, a drover or dealer in cattle, ſtands charged with having forged the name of an indorſer of a promiſſory note, value 250l. and uttered and negociated the ſame in payment to the proprietors of the Old Bank in Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; whoever will apprehend the ſaid John Macdonald, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN GUINEAS, over and above all other rewards directed by act of Parliament, on giving immediate notice to the Town-Clerk of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

The ſaid John Macdonald is a ſtout well made man, near ſix feet high, wore his own brown hair, queued, brown complexion, grey eyes, with an inſinuating addreſs;—had on a dark blue lapelled coat, with white metal buttons, edged; a ſtrip'd waiſtcoat, olive velveret breeches, a broad edged hat ſlouched, with boots, the ſoles much wore.—He has for ſeveral years attended the fairs at Newcaſtle, Carliſle, Bronghill, and Skipton, with kyloes for ſale.

The ſaid John Macdonald left Newcaſtle aforeſaid, late on Wedneſday evening the 19th inſtant, and was purſued from thence to Glaſgow, near which place he arrived in a chaiſe, accompanied by another perſon, about ten o'clock laſt night. They alighted at the toll-bar neat to Glaſgow, in coming from Hamilton, and walked on the road.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the ſaid John Macdonald will endeavour to make his eſcape, by ſhipping from Port-Glaſgow or Greenock.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 17. 1783.

AN AB of Parliament having paſſed, charging a Duty on all perſons whoſe property ſhall be Inſured from Loſs by Fire, the inſured in this Office, whoſe Premiums become due at the next LADY-DAY *Quarter, are deſired to pay in their Premiums for the enſuing year, on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, or within fifteen days after Lady-Day; and at the ſame time to come prepared to pay the Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every One Hundred Pounds inſured, in purſuance of the ſaid act, viz. One year and three quarters from Midſummer 1782, to Lady-Day 1784.*

N. B. It is requeſted, that the inſured will bring with them their Policies, for the better aſcertaining the ſum to be paid for the ſaid duty.

And notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office, for loſs or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Cellars of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Leith, upon Tueſday the 25th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

20 Tons refined Sugars.	20 Tons Soap Tallow.
9 Puncheons Rum.	10 Tons Roſin.
6 Pieces French Brandy.	4 Tons Hard Soap.
20 Tons Pearl Aſhes.	20 Barrels Soft ditto.
5 Tons Barilla ditto.	100 Barrels Riga Lintſeed.

A parcel of Glaſs ware, and ſome Rapee Snuff in quarter-pound bottles, and about 50 groſs Scotch Pint Bottles; alſo, a few buts Sherry and Malaga Wine, and ſome tierces of very fine French Vinegar.

SALE OF TOBACCO, SUGAR, &c.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, by WILLIAM BOGLE and HAMILTON, at Heron's Long Room, Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, preciſely,

150 Hogſheads James River and Maryland Tobacco.
100 Ditto, Scale and Pan Sugars.
150 Puncheons Jamaica and Leeward Iſland Rum.
50 to 100 Bags Cotton.
50 Bags Shumack.
400 Barrels Flour.

Samples of the different articles will be ſhown, and Catalogues had at the ſale-room, the day preceding the ſale.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By Deſire of a Lady of Diſtinction.

On WEDNESDAY, will be preſented, a Comedy, not acted theſe ſeveral years, written by Mr MURPHY, called
THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

Lovemore, Mr WOODS;
Sir Brilliant Faſhion, Mr LA-MASH;
William, Mr Sutherland; Sideboard, Mr J. Bland;
Robert, Mr Bland, jun.
And Sir Baſhful Conſtant, Mr JOHNSTON.
Mrs Lovemore, Mrs BADDELEY;
Lady Conſtant, Mrs Woods; Muſlin, Mrs Sparks;
Mignionet, Mrs Mountfort; Furniſh, Mrs Tannett;
And the Widow Belmour, (with the original ſong in character) Mrs CORNELYS.

To which will be added, a Muſical Entertainment, called,
THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE:

Written by Mr O'KEEFFE, and performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, with univerſal applauſe.
Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaſter,) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland; John, Mr Simpſon; Thomas, Mr Banks; Cudden, Mr J. Bland; Stump, Mr Sparks; William, Mr Bland junior;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr FOWLER.
Laura, Miſs FARREN;
Cowſlip, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Fringe, Mrs MILLS;
And Mrs Cheſhire, Mrs CHARTERIS.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouſe, Lower end of the City Guard,
A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, and LACES, which will be ſold much below the uſual prices, for ready money only.

RIGA LINTSEED, FLAX, AND ASHES.

TO be SOLD, a quantity of RIGA LINTSEED in ſheeted barrels; two barrels are equal to a hogſhead. This ſeed is well cleaned, and in fine order.

Alſo, a few Tons of PEARL ASHES, and a few Tons of LITHUANIA RAKITZ FLAX——Pleaſe apply to Alexander Moubray, at the Truſtees-Office, Edinburgh.

High-coloured Seville Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived from Spain, and to be ſold for ready money, A parcel of fine high coloured SEVILLE ORANGES in cheſts and half cheſts, in good order, and fit for marmalade. Alſo,

Lemons in cheſts and half cheſts.
St Katharine's Prunes in boxes.
Common Prunes in caſks.
Sun Raiſins in caſks.
Malaga Raiſins in caſks.

Apply to John Walker and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouſe near the church, South Leith.

This day is publiſhed,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards, and 19 s. bound, Sold by the Bookſellers of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans
IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.
BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
(*Not contained in any former Engliſh Edition of this Work*)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have beſtowed any attention on *The Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies*, have eaſily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different ſtate from that in which it was compoſed. The ſeveral editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the firſt, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuſcript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many miſtakes are ſtill to be found in it: But ſome indulgence will be granted to a writer who wiſhes to avail himſelf of the knowledge which well-informed perſons chuſe to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Engliſh tranſlation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of thoſe ſpurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertiſement. It appears alſo to have been executed in a hurry. Miſtakes and inaccuracies are to be ſeen in every page; and the errors of the preſs are very numerous.

Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, the book met with a moſt favourable reception from the Public. The impreſſion was immediately ſold off. In conſequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the ſame year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is ſaid, in the title page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was no doubt an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few paſſages ſupplied. But the book ſtill remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almoſt in every page omiſſions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, ſometimes as many ſentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very uſeful and entertaining, and ſometimes conſiſt of ſeveral pages. It alſo wants, what many will think abſolutely neceſſary in a work of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy theſe defects was the intention of the preſent undertaking. In it the errors of the former verſions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are ſupplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the ſame Author, not contained in any former Engliſh tranſlation of this work, is alſo added.—To the whole is ſubjoined a copious *Index*.

Bookſellers will pleaſe apply for Copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookſeller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

☞ As the demand for this book in America muſt now be very great, perſons exporting goods to that market will find their account in ſending a quantity of Abbe Raynal.

WANT A FREIGHT,

TWO DOGGERS of about 45 laſts each, are daily expected at Borrowſtounneſs, with goods, from Rotterdam.

If a proper freight offers immediately, one or both of them will, as ſoon as diſcharged, proceed to any port in the Baltick, or North ſea; and load a cargo for the Frith of Forth, or eaſt coaſt of Scotland.

Theſe veſſels are particularly well conſtructed for bringing a cargoe of grain in good condition.

Apply to James and Andrew Tod, Borrowſtounneſs.

The following is the Subſtance of Lord LOUGHBOROUGH's *Speech in the Houſe of Peers, on the Peace, in anſwer to Lord Shelburne's, inſerted in our paper of Saturday the 8th inſtant.*

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH ſaid, that he had waited to hear the opinions of thoſe Lords, who, from their ſituation, muſt have the fulleſt information of all circumſtances, under which the articles were concluded. Four Lords, high in offices, who had the beſt means of knowing whether the terms were adequate to the relative ſituation of the country, had delivered their opinions in the debate. Two of them, that the terms were unfit for the country to accept, and that no neceſſity urged us to admit them. One of theſe Lords had given the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of his opinion, by reſigning an employment that he quitted with as much honour, as he had held it, becauſe he would not adviſe his Royal Maſter to accept peace on ſuch terms. To aſcertain the relative abilities of the powers at war to continue the conteſt, might often be a very difficult matter; in the preſent caſe, he required but one point to be admitted—that the condition of the country was not ſo deſperate as to oblige us to accept of any conditions our enemies choſe to offer; in ſhort, that this was a treaty, not a capitulation, the articles of which were under deliberation. Neither of the Lords, who had adviſed the peace, had argued in favour of it upon that ground; but had conſidered the Preliminaries as articles of a treaty; and yet they had both omitted to point out upon what line that treaty was conducted.

When two powers at war have opened to each other their deſire of making peace, it is obvious that ſome point muſt be fixed as the baſis of the negociation, either that of the actual poſſeſſion of the time of the treaty, or of the ſtate of their poſſeſſions at the breaking out of the war, or at ſome other given period. The firſt, the *uti poſſidetis*, notwithſtanding all our loſſes, was not ſo favourable to our enemies, that they could have accepted it, as a noble Viſcount (Lord Stormont) had clearly ſhewn. If there was any line drawn for this treaty, it could only be what the Miniſters had ſtated, that France inſiſted as a baſis of the negociation, that ſhe ſhould be ſecured againſt thoſe inſults to which ſhe had ſubmitted in former treaties. How, then, was this idea carried into execution by the preſent articles? In Europe, France was to be relieved, not only from the reſtraint of a Commiſſary eſtabliſhed at Dunkirk, (which might, perhaps, be a circumſtance of unneceſſary mortification) but from the engagement of the treaty of Utrecht, purchaſed by this country at an immenſe expence, not to fortify or reſtore a port made to controul England in the very Channel, and attack her in the mouth of the Thames. France, to be out of inſult there, required to be put in a condition at any time to inſult us in the center of our trade. The noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury had, indeed, treated this as a very immaterial article, and affected to conſider the anxiety of former Miniſters on the ſubject of Dunkirk as an idle apprehenſion, or an artifice to flatter and deceive the people; it would require, however, a greater experience of that noble Lord's abilities, to be convinced that he knew better the true intereſts of the country, than all the ſucceſſive adminiſtrations for above a century, and that the wiſeſt and the firmeſt men of their age were either poſſeſſed with a weak and fooliſh apprehenſion, when they thought the reſtoration of the port of Dunkirk dangerous to the ſafety of England, or were mean enough to attach a falſe value to that object, merely to impoſe upon a people who muſt have been very willing to be ſo long deceived.

The next point in which France was to be put beyond inſult, was in regard to the fiſhery; not only the reſtraint of fortifying St Pierre and Miquelon is removed, but the extent of the fiſhery is enlarged, and the articles are drawn in ſuch a manner as to leave France a larger claim than the words directly avow. A noble Viſcount (Lord Stormont) had well explained the pretenſions of the French to an excluſive right of fiſhery within the limits deſcribed by the treaty of Utrecht. That claim had been urged in Mr Silhouette's memorial, preſented before the laſt war, but had been very fully refuted on the part of England, and was abandoned at the treaty of Paris. In the preſent articles, it is revived; what elſe can be meant by the recital of the third article of quarrels that had ſubſiſted; the only quarrel that ever ſubſiſted was, whether the right of France was excluſive or concurrent? In the fourth article, the French are to enjoy this right, not as they have enjoyed, but as they *have a right to enjoy it*, by the treaty of Utrecht. The noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had taken no notice of this point, and had only aſſerted, that the new limits were more favourable to England than to France; in extent, they certainly were leſs favourable; the propoſal to vary the limits evidently came on the part of France. It was not eaſy to ſuppoſe that ſhe had choſen for herſelf the worſt ſtations; but admitting all this, why did the noble Lord avoid the plain queſtion, whether he underſtood the French fiſhery to be excluſive or concurrent? If excluſive, it was a new and an important acquiſition, diſguiſed, too, from the public eye by the manner of granting it. If concurrent, the words of the treaty were ſo looſe and ambiguous, that they left open an immediate cauſe of quarrel between the two countries.

The fiſhery is diminiſhed, but the fur trade is entirely renounced, for the country that produces that article is given away. The noble Lord who ſpoke laſt defends this by arguments which conclude for an entire ceſſion of Canada, and point out that this muſt be intended, for what elſe is the meaning of ſtating the account of the profit and loſs of that province. The charge, however, was in a great degree to be placed to the account of the war, and the profit would have been very great upon a peace had we not given away the moſt valuable part of the province. The noble Lord attempts alſo to juſtify this ceſſion by a long declamation againſt monopolies, and an encomium upon open and free trade. How the cenſure of monopolies has the leaſt application to the queſtion, it was impoſſible to conceive; we had a monopoly of the fur in the ſame manner that every country has a monopoly of its own produce.

Iron, lead, coal, wine, wood, the natural produce of any countries, are ſold by thoſe who poſſeſs them, as owners, not as monopoliſts. The fur trade was ours, becauſe we held the country that ſupplied it. How is the trade laid open by transferring that country to the Americans? No more than the coal trade would be opened by yielding up our mines to another power. The merchants, too, are accuſed of being anxious for their own intereſts, and not underſtanding the benefit of ſhuring, or rather transferring their profits to others, and a new æra of trade on new principles is announced. We know to what height the purſuit of old and plain maxims of trade has raiſed this country. But it is not eaſy to comprehend the benefits that will reſult from this new ſyſtem ſo magnificently deſcribed. In the East Indies, according to the articles, it is difficult to conceive when or how the war is to ceaſe.

There, too, the principle of ſecuring France againſt the inſults impoſed by former treaties, is carried to a ſtrange excent. France having loſt every ſettlemem on the continent, Aſia is not only fully reſtored, but, to the fortifications of Pondicherry, a large territory is to be added, a free and unreſtrained, and what is worſe, an undefined trade is granted, and liberty given in effect to fortify Chandernagore. To fortify; for, after all that has paſſed on that ſubject, it would be folly to imagine that France means any thing leſs than a fortification, by the liberty given to ſurround that place with a ditch. The French had made that ditch during the laſt peace; the officer ſent to inſpect it, General Campbell, now Governor of Jamaica, whoſe abilities and honour no man can doubt, demonſtrated, that it was in effect a fortification; the earth was thrown up on the ſide of the place, banked and formed with angles, which could not be the work of a mere ditch. On his report, the ſervants of the India Company, inſtead of preſenting a complaint, uſed their power, and deſtroyed the work. The liberty given to reſtore the ditch, after this recent conteſt upon it, muſt mean to reſtore it to its former ſtate; and the anſwer made to this objection, that the India Company will not be bound to allow more than a mere ditch, only ſhews, that this article furniſhes an immediate occaſion of quarrel. But another part of the article is connected with this; the free and independent trade, ſuch as the French East India Company enjoyed, without ſpecifying at what period, not only raiſes a conteſt about duties, but, taken in its full extent, makes Chandernagore a place of arms. The French East India Company, prior to our acquiſitions in Bengal, were encouraged to carry arms into that country; during the peace, the veſſels have been viſited, and no arms permitted to be brought in. If that reſtraint is given up, Chandernagore will ſoon become a moſt formidable poſt in the centre of our government; if it is inſiſted on, will the French ſubmit to it? The 16th article, in terms, continues the war, for it introduces the French into every negociation with the country powers; it gives them allies in every part of India, as ſoon as the advices can reach that country over land; it raiſes them, at once, into a rivalſhip with the Engliſh, for the protection of the country powers, who, by entering into meaſures with them, have nothing to apprehend, and every thing to gain; and it makes hoſtilities ceaſe four months after a notification, which France may give, if it is expedient, and may with-hold, if it is not.

Could France, it is ſaid, omit ſtipulating for the Princes ſhe may have engaged in the war, it would have been unworthy the honour of a great nation. Would to God, that reflection had had more weight in another part of this treaty, where the honour of this nation was moſt deeply pledged. France could not have omitted her allies; but ſhe might have named them; it regards, it is ſaid, Hyder Aly, with whom orders were ſent to make a treaty. Why not then refer to the orders? Name Hyder Aly, name any other Prince of Hindoſtan; deſcribe the extent of the engagement, but not leave an opportunity to convert every propoſal to any power into an engagement of alliance. The addition of territory to Pondicherry and Karical is treated as a trifling matter. It was not thought ſo in the negociations for the treaty of Paris. Great art was employed, and preſſing ſolicitations to carry that point; but the Miniſters then were well informed of the value Mr du Pleix put upon that territory, and that he held it to be a firm foundation for the power of France, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and for an oppoſition to the Engliſh influence.

The noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury ſays, that the engagement *to procure* that territory is ſimilar to the engagement in the proviſional articles of the Congreſs *to recommend* the Loyaliſts. Happy would it have been for thoſe unfortunate and deſerving ſubjects, if the ſame ſpirit that dictated this article, had, on our part, been exerted in their favour. But ſhall we tell France, that *to procure* is only *to recommend*, and at the ſame time expect that the peace will be of long duration? An hope of retaining Trincomale would have been ſome conſolation for the conceſſions we have made, and ſome ſecurity to us, in caſe of the war continuing; but that, too, is gone, by the noble Lord's declaration; and though he tells us the French are to evacuate the Cape, he has not ſaid at what time that evacuation is to take place. If it is not to precede the ceſſion we make, France may from thence recruit her forces, and eſtabliſh a poſt equally pernicious to us, and beneficial to her. That noble Lord has alſo ſupported theſe articles, by the authority of the Eaſt India Directors, who, he ſays, were conſulted and approved; at the ſame time that he has drawn ſuch a picture of their miſmanagement and ignorance of the intereſts of the Company, as does not leave much authority to ſuch an approbation. If any authority could, after this, remain to their opinion, it would be fit to know how much was communicated and explained to them. There are Directors, who ſay all the articles were not ſhewn, and to thoſe that were, they ſtate objections, which they were told would be removed, but which ſtill remain.

A gloomy detail of advances from India, ſtating the want of money and ſupplies, the bad condition of the government there, and the little hopes of a peace with the Mahrattas, has alſo been ſtated as an apology for the terms given to France; but the noble Lord muſt know, that he has only quoted the articles of charge ſent home by the opponents of Mr Haſtings, and that the ſame packet brings counter advices from that gentleman, which ſtate the very reverſe, which is the true account. It is not eaſy to decide, but it ſeems ſtrange to adopt the bad ſtate of our affairs in India as an apology for ſetting up the power of France in that country. The argument would have been more convincing, if it could have been ſaid, that our revenues were ſo ample, our alliances ſo powerful, and our force ſo great, and ſo well conducted, that there was no occaſion to fear the French intereſt, and we might fairly admit them to their former freedom of trade. At one time it is urged, that the conceſſions are inconſiderable, and cannot hurt our intereſt; at another, our weakneſs, it is ſaid, compelled us to admit them.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Account of the dreadful Earthquake which happened at Meſſina, in the Iſland of Sicily, on the 5th of Feb. 1783, being a tranſlation of the Italian account of that calamity.

Meſſina, one of the principal cities in the kingdoms of Sicily Ulteriore, ſituated on the border of the ſea, upon the ſouth ſide of the iſland, forty years ſince was ſtruck with a moſt horrible affliction of the plague, which broke out about the end of Feb. 1743, by which that city was almoſt deſolated of inhabitants, having loſt about 50,000 ſouls; and now, forty years after, has ſuffered a ſecond more horrible puniſhment, of which the following is a relaion:

On the 5th of the preſent month was obſerved almoſt throughout the whole iſland an horiſon full of black intenſe fog, which indicated ſome unhappy event; and, in reality, about the 19th hour, which correſponds with our noon, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt, which threw down ſeveral houſes, and, in particular, that part of the Croſs Street called the Plains of the Hoſpital; ſeveral perſons were killed, and many much hurt and maimed by the ruins, which increaſed the fears of the inhabitants, that ſome ſtill greater misfortune might happen; and, unhappily their fears were not without reaſon, for on the following night about a quarter after ſeven (anſwering to our quarter paſt one in the morning) a moſt furious ſhock terminated by ſwallowing up or throwing down the remainder of the city; after which a whirlpool of fire iſſued from the earth which conſumed and levelled to the ground the noble edifices not before deſtroyed.

The maſter of a barque which brought this news to Naples relates, that on the next day (the morning of the 6th) nothing more was to be ſeen of Meſſina, the place being covered with an intenſe thick vapour mixed with a thick duſt.

The day, however, advancing, and the wind diſperſing the vapour, the fortification of Citadella was obſerved to be half thrown into the ſea by the earthquake, and the other half deſtroyed by a gulf of fire, which was ſuppoſed to be a Volcano. A king's frigate, which lay at anchor in the road, aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the fire, began to throw ſhot upon the caſtle, ſuppoſing it to have been maliciouſly ſet on fire; but when they perceived the fire iſſuing from the earth, ceaſed firing, not being willing to add greater diſtreſs to thoſe who had ſaved themſelves from the dreadful chaſtiſement.

The ſame maſter of the barque alſo relates, he ſaw only one Prieſt, who was running bare-footed to the ſea ſide, ſeeking a boat to take him off.

The above is confirmed by further accounts and letters received, and that at time the earthquake happened in Meſſina, the ſame diſaſter happened to other cities in that iſland, *viz.* Cataneo, Scilla, Lipori, and places adjacent in Meſſina: In ſhort, no edifice remained, except the Capuchin Convent, ſituated at a little diſtance from that city.

Multitudes of people muſt have been buried under the ruins. At the ſame time alſo, the earthquake was felt in the interior and ulterior Calabria. Beſides the many buildings thrown down, the cities of Reggio, in Calabria, and Bagnara, ſuffered greatly. The whole family of the Prince of Geraci are buried in the ruins, and the greater part of the inhabitants of Meſſina, calculated at thirty thouſand ſouls, are loſt. This melancholy accident has been followed with the wiſeſt precautions by government. A ſtop has been put to all public ſpectacles: the theatres are ſhut up in this kingdom, as well as in Sicilly; and public prayers are offered up, to appeaſe the Lord and diſpoſer of the univerſe, who has in his power thoſe juſt chaſtiſements which mankind merit for their ſins.

Naples, February 17.

We are all here under the greateſt affliction at the terrible earthqurke, which has deſtroyed Meſſina and all the farther Calabria. The Prince of Cariati alone has loſt 17 feudal eſtates, and 15,000 ducats value in oil, which was in ſtore-houſes, and we are ſtill waiting the particulars, for want of couriers; but we know that of many towns, which were once in Calabria, not a ſhadow even now remains, and almoſt all their inhabitants have periſhed. Montoleone is half deſtroyed; Meide, Nicaſtro, and ſome few more places, are not entirely loſt. Catanzero remains ſafe. The Princeſs Geraci Grimaldi, with her family, periſhed in Cazal Nuovo. Some bewail the loſs of a ſon, others a father, another a huſband, another a wife. In the ſpace of one ſingle night and a day, hundreds of earthquakss were counted without an interval between them. The King, penetrated with the greateſt grief, has taken the wiſeſt precautions, has ordered the three days prayers of St Genaris to be ſaid, forbid all diverſions, aſſigned a conſiderable ſum for the relief of Meſſina and Calabria, and has iſſued orders for the fugitives who have come to Naples to return to their own country, and all the Barons to return to their feudal eſtates, to give every aſſiſtance in their power; ſome are already gone.

Naples, February 19.

It is ſaid, that the number of cities, caſtles, &c. deſtroyed, in the late calamity amounts to one hundred and thirty-two. The number of people who have periſhed is incredible; and amongſt them are ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. Many volcanoes are opened, and ſome rivers have entirely diſappeared.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 18.

War-Office, March 18. 1783.

16th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Samuel Smollett is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Hillock. Archibald Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Samuel Smollett.

3d Regiment of foot guards, Right Honourable Lord John Ruſſell to be Enſign, vice —— Stuart.

26th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Seton to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Gage.

36th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Maſon, of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Holland. Enſign William Maxwell, of 83d regiment, to be Enſign, vice —— Lamilliere.

45th Regiment of foot, William Henry Cooper, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Coſby.

51ſt Regiment of foot, Henry Prieſtly, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Walter Riddell.

59th Regiment of foot, Charles Smith, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Boynton.

60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Robert Holland, of 36th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Maſon.

65th Regiment of foot, Colonel Charles Earl of Harrington to be Colonel, vice Thomas Calcraft. William Clarke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Clarke.

71ſt Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Elphinſtone to be Captain of a company, vice Norman M'Leod. Lieutenant Alexander Innes, of the Northern regiment of Fencible Men, to be Enſign, vice John Grant.

72d Regiment of foot, Thomas Etherington, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Nunes.

73d Regiment, 1ſt battalion, Major Commandant William Dalrymple to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Crawfurd.

77th Regiment of foot, Enſign William Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Stuart.

81ſt Regiment of foot, Thomas Gage Montreſor, Gent. to be Enſign, vice J. Liſter.

85th Regiment of foot, Major Right Honourable Lord Henry Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Charles Earl of Harrington.

87th Regiment of foot, Jones Panton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Ottley.

89th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant C. F. Garſtin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Benning Wentworth. Enſign Henry Deering, of the African corps, to be Lieutenant, vice C. F. Garſtin. James Ray, Gent. to be Enſign, vice T. F. Luttrell.

95th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Archibald Ferguſſon, of the Weſtern regiment of Fencible Men, to be Enſign, vice Charles Rowan.

97th Regiment of foot, Enſign Samuel Stanton, of the 51ſt regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Webb. Enſign Paul Sandby, of Major Elford's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Pilkington.

Captain Sir Thomas Wallace, of the 44th regiment, to be Major Commandant of a corps of foot, vice William Dalrymple.

From the London Papers, March 20.

LONDON.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, the King ſent a meſſenger to Lord North, who immediately attended at St James's, in conſequence of the ſummons, and held a conference for an hour with his Majeſty. The reſult of the interview, was a conſent on the part of his Majeſty, to accede to the Whig Arrangement; and as the Duke of Portland, had previouſly refuſed to receive any information on this ſubject, but what came immediately from the King himſelf, a meſſenger will inſtantly diſpatched for his Grace, requiring his attendance at St James's. The Duke had rode out, and therefore could not immediately obey the ſummons; but a meſſage was left at his houſe, deſiring him to come to Buckingham-houſe, the moment he returned. In compliance with this invitation, his Grace went to the Queen's houſe about one o'oclock, and, in an interview of a quarter of an hour with his Majeſty, was informed, that his arrangement would be accepted of. His Grace then took his leave, and the friends of the conſtitution, and the admirers of the moſt conſummate political virtue and ability, need not now entertain a doubt, or a fear, that any fature effort will be made at this time, for the excluſion of thoſe men from the Government of the country, who are alone able to reſtore it to its priſtine ſplendour and importance. We forbear, in compliance with the intimation given in our laſt, to offer any ſettled arrangement to our readers, till it can be done from *authority*; but they may reſt ſatisfied, there is an entire excluſion of the *Butean* leaven, and that the Whig intereſt will poſſeſs the decided aſcendency.——The virtuous ſtruggle which has been made by Mr Fox, in peremptorily refuſing to join with thoſe men, in this new Adminiſtration, of whoſe general political principles he conceived badly, is a ſufficient, and indeed an incontrovertible demonſtration, that he was influenced by no improper motives in his recent junction with Lord North. If a fondneſs for power had been his governing principle on this occaſion, he would have acquieſced in any arrangement that had the ſtrongeſt tendency to ſecure him in the poſſeſſion of power; and it will hardly be controverted, that there is no connection in this country ſo thoroughly calculated to contribute to that effect, as a coalition with the members of the *ſecret* Cabinet, and a friendſhip with thoſe men who have poſſeſſed the real direction in the executive government of the kingdom. The Right Honourable Gentleman differed with Lord North on a point that has now ceaſed for ever to be an object of Britiſh politics; but no reaſonable perſon will contend, that a ſincere difference on one ſubject may not be accompanied with a ſincere agreement on others; or attempt to eſtabliſh it as a doctrine, amiable either in private or public life, that becauſe you have diſagreed with a man on one particular ſubject, you ſhall never concur with him in any other, but make the temporary diſſention a cauſe of eternal enmity, and a ſufficient excuſe for neglecting to do your country a ſervice, at a moment when your country ſo much wants it. *Eng. Chron.*

We are ſorry we cannot yet give our readers the agreeable information, that a new miniſtry is formed. Matters, according to all accounts, remain pretty nearly in the ſame ſituation as they did a week or two ago; and it will probably depend, in a good meaſure, upon the iſſue of to-morrow's debate relative to Mr Coke's motion, whether any new ſet will ſpeedily be appointed. *St James's Chron.*

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen, of INDEPENDENT fortunes, will make part of the new Adminiſtration, viz. his Grace the Duke of Portland, Charles Fox, Eſq; Col. North, Mr Sheridan, *cum multis aliis*. *Gen. Ev. Poſt.*

It is now believed, that the arrangement of every department is ſettled, and that the new writs will be iſſued to-morrow. *Ibid.*

In addition to the appointments which have been already mentioned, we underſtand that

Lord Edward Bentinck, it is ſaid, will have the Stewardſhip of the Houſehold. *Ibid.*

The Duke of Portland, Lord North, and Mr Fox, paſſed a great part of yeſterday evening together. *Ibid.*

On Monday laſt the inſtallation of the Knights of the new order of St Patrick tood place at the Cathedral Church of Dublin, with ceremonials pretty nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the Garter and Bath in England. Some regiments of ſoldiers lined the ſtreets to preſerve order among the populace.

Laſt night, about twenty minutes before nine, died, at his Lordſhip's palace at Lambeth, the Honourable Dr Frederick Cornwallis, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. His Grace was Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for Propagating the Goſpel; a Vice-Preſident of St George's Hoſpital, and a Governor of the Charter-Houſe. His Lordſhip was tranſlated from Litchfield and Coventry, to the See of Canterbury, on the death of Dr Thomas Secker, who died in Auguſt 1768.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 20.

"It was reported very ſtrongly this evening, that Lord Loughborough is to have the Seals.

"The King has at length acceded to the forming an adminiſtration on the Portland ſyſtem. Lord North, it is reported inſiſts upon being appointed one of the Secretaries of State. It is the opinion, that on that principle the coalition will not meet in their ideas ſo ſtrictly as to warrant a probability that it will be laſting and permanent.

"Lord Stormont is to be appointed Lord Privy Seal, or

of the Tower. The King's predilection or this
d had determined his Majeſty not to accede to the
of the *coalition* without ſuch an appointment for

ther motive which gives riſe to an opinion that the
annot be permanent is, that Ch—s F—x is ſuppoſed
ted in the *immenſe* plunder of Colonel N——h this
ooke's.
Adminiſtration is not finally adjuſted before the Meet-
House of Commons to-morrow, Mr Coke's motion
ce as great a debate as perhaps ever occupied the Se-
f country."
ſt of another letter from London, March 20.
morrow, the Mutiny bill, the Weſt India trade bill,
lar head-money bill, the Scotch bankrupt bill, Mr
's bill, and ſeveral private bills, will receive the royal
mmiſſion.
Mutiny bill was read a third time this day in the
Peers, and paſſed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

rder of the day being read for going into the Com-
the American Trade bill,
Eden aroſe, and ſtated, that, previous to the Houſe
itſelf into the Committee, he begged leave to men-
objections which had ariſen in his mind, on having
eruſed its ſeveral clauſes, to the bill paſſing in its pre-
He thought they were ſo material as to require the
poſtponed, rather than it ſhould paſs in its preſent form.
d, therefore, Gentlemen would attend ſeriouſly to
ad to mention reſpecting two or three clauſes, which,
nion, had a tendency to affect moſt materially the na-
n and commerce of theſe kingdoms. The firſt clauſe
mention was that marked D. This, as it related to
ation of certain commodities, in which the naval
his country was greatly and indiſpenſibly intereſted,
ſhould not paſs without ſome certain reſtrictions to
importation in ſome degree to Great Britain. The
which he alluded were pitch, tar, turpentine, &c.
thought, ſhould either be encouraged by bounty, or
to by treaty—that America ſhould export them, as
did, to Great Britain only. He next made ſome
ns on the clauſe relative to our exportation of teas to
and concluded with obſerving, that the clauſe mark-
s of a more dangerous tendency than thoſe he had
d. Indeed, he thought the whole clauſe was ſo im-
hat it was very improper to be a part of any bill. He
it was of that extent and conſequence as would re-
diſtinct bill of itſelf. The clauſe he meant was that
the trade between the Weſt Indies and America,
that by this clauſe the Americans were to have the
of the trade to the Weſt Indies in their own ſhipping.
thought, would render our trade and commerce in
s very precarious indeed; ſo that he hoped, for theſe
us conſequences, they would defer the bill until it
paſſed in a manner leſs crude and dangerous to the real
of the country.
Chancellor Pitt aroſe and ſaid, that he could not ſee
riety or the neceſſity of poſtponing a bill which had
neceſſarily begun, and ſo minutely inveſtigated in every
l part of its clauſe. If there were reaſons for altering,
expunging any of its clauſes, he thought it could be
h propriety in the Committee, rather than loſe the
and principle of the bill by any unneceſſary delay.
ain *Luttrell* ſaid, that as he conceived the bill very
to the naval power of this country, and, indeed, to
ts of its commerce, he wiſhed the bill was totally laid
He had rather, as there was an immediate neceſſity for
the ports, that it might be done by virtue of his Ma-
rerogative. He ſaid, that the bill had been entered up-
out conſulting thoſe, which he thought no bill of ſuch a
could be brought forward with any ſafety or intereſt to
on without they were conſulted; he meant the Board
iralty.
he *Solicitor General* aroſe and ſaid, that after the bill
en conducted and conſidered with ſuch a clear and ſcru-
inveſtigation, he could not ſee where the neceſſity was
now deferring it in its preſent ſtage of the buſineſs. The
s neceſſary, that an immediate intercourſe might be
between Great Britain and America; and there was
the clauſes but what might be yet altered agreeable to
ſes or opinion of gentlemen who might think them im-
hazardous, or inexpedient, when they come to their
dirculſion in the committee. But in regard to what
n. Gentleman (Captain Luttrell) had ſaid, reſpecting
porary expedient of opening the ports through the pre-
of the Crown, he had to inform him, that the prero-
had not a power adequate to the principle for which the
neceſſarily framed.
ord *Nugent* ſpoke a few words againſt ſome of the
; but on being told that his obſervations would be more
given when the ſubject was before the committee, he
n. The Houſe then immediately went into the com-
Several other amendments were made, and the fur-
ſideration adjourned till Monday next.
he Lord Advocate aſked this day for information in the
of Commons, Whether the country had a Miniſter?
meant to-morrow to bring the Eaſt India buſineſs for-
Lord Surry ſaid, by way of reply, that he made not
ſt doubt, that the whole arrangement would be formed
that time.—The writs are therefore expected to be
to-morrow."

Wedneſday the 12th inſt. died at Stanſtill, in Caithneſs,
nclair of Southdun, much regretted. It is requeſted
ch of her relations and acquaintances as have not been
ſe informed, will accept of this as a notification of her

d at Lathallan, on the 19th inſt. Thomas Spens of La-
Eſq:
Sunday next, at Six o'clock in the evening, a Charity
will be preached in the New Engliſh Chapel, by the
Mr Cleeve.—The Collection, which will be made after
rmon, is to be applied for the relief of the Charity
houſe of this City, now in the utmoſt diſtreſs.—The Ma-
continue to ſit in the Goldſmiths Hall, to receive ſuch
ery contributions as the inhabitants may pleaſe to offer.
have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that the bank-
e forScotland has paſſed through bothHouſes of Parlia-
and now lies ready for the royal aſſent.
s law has been prepared with the utmoſt care and atten-
by the moſt eminent counſel at the Scotch bar, aſſiſted,
with regard to the profeſſional part, by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merchants of Edinburgh and Glaſgow; and, the moſt ſalutary conſequences to the trading intereſts of this kingdom are juſtly expected from it, as it eſtabliſhes the moſt prudent regulations for the ſpeedy and effectual collecting of the effects, whether perſonal or heritable, of mercantile men in a ſtate of inſolvency; and by reſtricting its operations to that claſs of men only, it is expected it will remedy the abuſes complained of under the former act, by preventing tenants and ſmall debtors from procuring ſequeſtrations, whereby their creditors were often miſerably defrauded.

This law, too, contains an important alteration in regard to judicial ſales of land, by ſtatuting, that the ſale ſhall, in all caſes, precede the ranking, under ſuch regulations as will tend to the ſpeedy payment of the creditors of landed gentlemen, whoſe affairs have become involved.——Too much praiſe cannot be given to thoſe gentlemen who have paid ſuch attention to this national object.

Several capital forgeries have lately been committed by a John Macdonald. For particulars, ſee an advertiſement in the firſt page of this paper.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that, in conſequence of the notice given by the Edinburgh Advertiſer, on Friday laſt, and letters ſent by the Secretary to the members in town, as uſual, the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the Cape, met at their Hall in Andrew Jack's vintner, on Saturday the 22d current, where 45 members partook of an elegant entertainment, provided by Mr Jack for the occaſion. After dinner, the ordinary buſineſs of the Club at feſtivals was tranſacted with harmony; and they ſpent the reſt of the evening there in convivial joy.—Their next feſtival cannot be till Auguſt.

Friday afternoon arrived at Leith, the Diligence, late Shaw maſter, from London.——The crew bring the melancholy account, that Saturday ſe'ennight, the veſſel lying wind-bound in Hawk road, in the river Humber, the maſter and eleven more, conſiſting partly of his crew and ſeamen paſſengers (diſcharged from the navy) went on ſhore for proviſions at Kilnſea; but, in coming off, at ſeven in the evening, the tide of ebb running very ſtrong, when almoſt along-ſide of the ſhip, the mate threw a rope, which was laid hold of by a man in the bow of the boat, when ſome of the men too eagerly endeavouring to get on board, ſhe overſet, by which the maſter and nine more were drowned. The man who catched the rope was hauled on board ſafe, and another, who clung to the boat's keel, was picked up alive by means of a veſſel at anchor. The Oughton and Swan tenders were lying at a little diſtance, and the people ſpeak highly in praiſe of Mr Hall's humanity, in affording them every aſſiſtance in his power.

Captain Shaw was much eſteemed by all his acquaintances, and is univerſally regretted

The IRISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 24th June; there is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes are payable in Iriſh currency without deduction. The original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, ſtamped and ſecured purſuant to act of Parliament, are ſold and regiſtered at WHITE and MITCHEL'S, oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; where ſchemes at large, containing the preſent prices, may be had gratis. In this Lottery, beſides the different capital prizes of L. 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and 500, the firſt drawn on the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th days drawing, is entitled to 500 l. each, the firſt drawn on the 18th, 21ſt, and 24th days, to 1000l. each, and the laſt drawn ticket to 1000l.

By act of Parliament, the ſale of Iriſh Tickets and Shares is now under the ſame regulations with the Britiſh, and are not allowed to be ſold without licenſe, under penalty of 100l. for each offence.

HUMANUS *in our next. Several other Eſſays are obliged to be deferred on account of the great length of Lord Loughborough's Speech, in anſwer to Lord Shelburne on the Peace.*

NEW BOOKS,

FOR THE USE OF

Subſcribers to the Edin^R. Circulating Library.

This Day arrived.

FERGUSON'S Hiſtory of the Progreſs and Termination of the Roman Republic, 3 vols. quarto.
Swinburne's Travels in the Two Sicilies, in 1778, 1779, & 1780, 4to.
Prieſtly's hiſtory of the corruptions of Chriſtianity, 2 vols.
Whitaker's ſermons on the moſt important ſubjects.
Maſon's tranſlation of Du Freſnoy's art of painting, into Engliſh verſe.
Cornwallis's anſwer to Sir Henry Clinton's narrative.
Hiſtorical fragments of the Mogul empire.
Callander's military maxims, illuſtrated by examples.
Thoughts on the relaxation of human bodies.
Home on the efficacy and innocency of ſolvents, with experiments.
The conſtitution of the ſeveral independent ſtates of America.
Full and faithful report of the debates on the articles of peace.
A dialogue on the actual ſtate of parliament.
Obſervations on the preliminary and proviſional articles.
Lucubrations during a ſhort receſs.
Letter to Debrett in anſwer to the above.
Letter to Lord Shelburne from a Noble Lord of Ireland.
The chronicle of the kingdom of the Caſſiterides.
Addreſs to the people of England on the parliament.
Plan of the chamber of commerce.
Walker's hints for improvement in the art of reading.
Cumberland's Myſterious Huſband, a tragedy.
Roſina, a comic opera.
Burton Wood, a novel, in a ſeries of letters, 2 vols.
The two Mentors, a modern ſtory, 2 vols. &c

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by J. SIBBALD, price 10s. 6d.

NO. IO. OF THE

ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

By Hearne and Byrne,—containing Views of Caſtleriſing Caſtle, Palace of Linlithgow, Fountain's Abbey, and Abbey of Lincluden.

Major Rennel's New Map of Hindoſtan, from actual ſurveys, with a memoir illuſtrating the former and preſent ſyſtem of Indian geography, price 1l. 1s.

No. I. of a New Drawing Book, to be publiſhed monthly, price 1s. 6d. exhibiting the principles of the art as practiſed by the greateſt maſters, in ſubjects adapted to youth of both ſexes, with inſtructions at large.

HOUSE AND PARKS AT INVERESK.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately, the following SUBJECTS in Inverеſk, belonging to Mr Bucknall, viz.

A NEAT WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, conſiſting of eight rooms and a kitchen, with Stable, Coach-houſe, Byre, Waſhing-houſe, and Brew-houſe, and other conveniencies, with a ſmall Garden.

A SMALL INCLOSURE of about three acres, laid down with graſs-ſeeds laſt ſeaſon.

ANOTHER INCLOSURE of about five acres old graſs.

And a THIRD INCLOSURE of about 3½ acres, alſo old Graſs.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh. The ſervant at the houſe will ſhow the houſe, offices and garden; and John Douglas wright will ſhow the parks.

AT ROTTERDAM FOR LEITH,
The Smack MELVEN CASTLE,

GEORGE FINDLAY, Maſter,

TAKING in goods for all places in the Frith, to be delivered at the port of Leith

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 24. Margaret's Induſtry, Keil, from Newcaſtle, with ſtores,
Jon Draue, Klaas, from Amſterdam, with wheat.
Friends Goodwill, Martinſon, from Hull, oats, peaſe & tares.
Endeavour, Watſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Benevolence, Marſhall, from ditto, with ditto.
George & Mary, Shildrake, from Wells, barley, peaſe, &c.
Diſpatch, Sym, from Wisbeach, with wheat.
Betty and Peggy, Robertſon, from Berwick, with wheat.
Catharine, Cornack, from Wick, with beef &c.
John and Barbary, Arkly, from Burlington, with oats, &c.
Keyzer, Lumiden, from Oſtend, with wheat.
George, Henderſon, from Newcaſtle, with Peaſe.
Venus, Altmore, from Blackney, with barley and peaſe.
Betty, Swan, from Aberdeen, with wine and goods.

This day is publiſhed,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

[Elegantly printed in three volumes Quarto, illuſtrated with Maps]

Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in boards,

THE HISTORY

OF THE

PROGRESS AND TERMINATION

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

BY ADAM FERGUSSON, L. L. D.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

ALSO,

This day is publiſhed, by WILLIAM CREECH,

1. SERMONS, by Dr Blair, 2 vols. 8vo, a New Edition, being the ELEVENTH.
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3. Dr Ferguſon's Hiſtory of Civil Society, a New Edition, being the FIFTH.
4. Domeſtic Medicine, by Dr Buchan.—Seventh Edition.

WHEAT, AND SEED BEANS.

JUST imported from Holland, a quantity of very fine Wheat, and Seed Beans, to be ſold by Scougal and Ogilvy, Leith.

TO BE SOLD

BY WILLIAM SIBBALD AND CO. LEITH,

GREY PEASE and ENGLISH OATS, very fit for Seed.

RIGA LINTSEED in barrels, properly cleaned for ſowing, and covered with bags.

The Grey Peaſe in particular are inferior to none imported this ſeaſon

VITCHES, or TARES, for SEED.

JUST imported from Flanders, a ſmall Parcel of VITCHES or TARES, to be ſold for ready money.

Apply to David Lidgell, at the Old Smith and Wright Work Factory, near the church in South Leith.

SEED OATS, directly from abroad.

MESSRS FAIL have a Veſſel juſt arrived at LEITH, with a Cargo of the very beſt DUTCH SEED OATS.

For particulars, apply to Mr John Beadie, Leith, who has the charge of the ſale at that place; or may apply to Robert Brown merchant, Carron Shore, Thomas Forreſt at Evemouth, or Meſſrs Fail at Dunbar.

Alſo to be Sold, a Parcel of GREY SEED PEASE, of a good Kind. Apply to ſaid J. Beadie, Leith.

Oats, damaged by ſalt water, for Sale.

THAT upon Friday the 28th March 1783, at ten o'clock forenoon, there is to be Sold by public roup, for the benefit of the Underwaiters, by virtue of a warrant from the Bailies of the Admiralty of Dunfermline, Two Hundred and Seventy Five Bolls and one Firlot of OATS, lately imported from Holland, which on the paſſage received damage by ſalt water, but ſince unload have been dried to preſerve them from ſpoiling.——The roup to be held at Heughmilns of Dunfermline, where ſamples will be ſhown any day previous to the roup.

The whole to be ſold in bulk, or parcels, as the purchaſers may incline, for ready money only.

Britiſh Importation of Corns.

A PERSON who is a thorough judge of the Qualities of Grain, in particular of ſuch as anſwers in this country, offers his ſervice to any Gentleman who may have, or do propoſe ſpeculations in the Baltic this ſummer

He would have no objections to go over to Koningſberg, Dantzick, or any other port that may be agreed upon, with the firſt veſſel that ſails thither, and remain till the cloſe of the ſeaſon, to act either as an aſſiſtant purchaſer, under the credit and direction of any houſe employed there by merchants in this country, or merely to ſuperintend the ſhipping of grain, ſo as it may be properly prepared for the Scots market. It cannot be expected, that any one Gentleman will incur this expence, but if a moderate number agree thereto, the advertiſer is perſuaded, that, after a conference, they will not think his terms unreaonable.

For further particulars, apply to Y. Z. Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith.

SALE OF WOOD.

TO be SOLD, at Kincardine, upon the Frith of Forth, by public roup, on Tueſday the 1ſt April 1783,

A Number of GROWN TREES in lots, conſiſting partly of Aſh, Beech and Plane, but moſtly of Oak and Elm.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. The trees may be ſeen any day before the roup, by applying to Thomas Hutchinſon, baron-officer at Kincardine.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

Lands in the Shire of Sutherland.

TO be Sold, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

The Lands and Eſtate of CREECH, commonly called MEIKLE CREECH, comprehending the towns and lands of Creechmore, Creechblair, Reſſinnack, and Badbercowie, Camis, and wood and paſture of Leadmore, and ſhealing of Torbreck, with the pertinents, all lying within the pariſh of Creech and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is in money 37l. 17s. 2d. Sterling, 35 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks 1 lippie of victual, 9½ wedders, 120 hens, 5½ faces of peats, 3 winterings, 9 ſhearers for 1 day, and 1 ſtone of tallow. The victual, converted at 5l. Scots the boll, and the cuſtoms and ſervices at the ordinary converſion of the country, makes the whole extend to 56l. 16s. 8d. 4-12ths Sterling; and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 44l. 16s. 9d. 1-12th Sterling.

The value put by the Court of Seſſion upon theſe ſubjects is only 1024l. 16s. 9d. 9-12ths Sterling, including 38l. 9s. 4d. 11-12ths Sterling as five years purchaſe of the free teind, which free teind is deducted from the rental, as the heritor has no heritable right to his tithes.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of parliament for the county of Sutherland.

There is a valuable oak wood upon the eſtate, and ſome plantations of firs in good preſervation, on neither of which has any value been put, and which in a few years may turn out to good account.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion.

For further particulars, enquire at David Lothian writer, at his houſe, Riddel's Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails 31ſt March 1783.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffee-houſe, at 'Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe in Queen's Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommo-

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 21. Margaret, Kerr, from Dublin, with goods.
Janet, Kerr, from Belfast, in ballaſt.
Peggy, Watſon, from Liverpool, with goods.

SAILED,

20. Glaſgow, Slater, for Ulverſtone, with goods.
Seaford frigate and Lark cutter, for England.
21. Pomona, Morſon, for Jamaica, with goods.
Nancy, Angus, for Belfaſt, with goods.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 22. Fortune, Neilſon, from Chriſtiana, with deals.
23. Siſters, Matſon, from Hull, with oak timber.
Elly and Peggy, Murray, for Berwick, with oats.
Providence, Roſs, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.

SAILED,

22. Liberty, Dowſet, for Lynn, with coals.
Good Intent, Hubbard, for ditto, with ditto.
Lady Charlotte, Gray, for Aberdeen, with oat meal.
Nelly, Tulloch, for Leith, in ballaſt.
Jean, Grant, for ditto, with ditto.

EARL OF ELGIN'S LIMEWORKS.

At Charleſtown by Dunfermline.

THE burning of lime having now commenced at this Work for the enſuing ſeaſon, the public may depend on ready ſupply to any extent of the following kinds of goods, and at the undermentioned prices, viz

LIMESHELLS till Martinmaſs next at the cuſtomary price of nine-pence-halfpenny per boll, with one penny over and above on every ten bolls, in name of ſhipping charge, making nett 4 l. Sterling per hundred bolls free on board.

SLACKED LIME, during the ſame period at ſix ſhillings Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls, being only at the rate of 4 d. per boll, free on board.

LIME STONE all the year round at ſixpence *per* cart, or one ſhilling and ſixpence ſterling *per* ton, with the ordinary ſhipping charge free on board.

The whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh at ſhort dates.

Shipmaſters may depend on all poſſible diſpatch and civil uſage; and purchaſers, of every rank and denomination, may expect the ſame impartial juſtice as if preſent upon the ſpot.

Letters and commiſſions addreſſed, as uſual, to John Grant at Charleſtown by Dunfermline, will be attended to with the utmoſt punctuality.

Office at Charleſtown, 10th March 1783.

A LARGE INN AND OFFICES IN THE TOWN OF FALKLAND,

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, *viz.*

ALL and Whole, that large well frequented INN, lying immediately to the weſt of the Palace of Falkland, conſiſting of nine fire rooms, four bed cloſets, a large kitchen, cellars, and garrets, with the back cloſe, brew-houſe, barn, ſtore houſe, ſtables, hay lofts, byres, and other office-houſes thereto belonging. The water of Maſpie running cloſe by the brew-houſe, all properly adapted for keeping an INN, and and carrying on an extenſive brewery.—Falkland lies upon the King's high road, about mid-way from Kinghorn to Perth; the ſubjects which are in very good repair, when laſt Let, brought 15 l. Sterling of year rent. The title-deeds (which are clear) and the articles of Sale, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Halkerſton, merchant in Falkland, the proprietor, to whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may apply.

The ſaid ſubjects are to be expoſed to Sale, within the houſe of the proprietor, upon Friday the 25th day of April next, at one o'clock afternoon, the day immediately following Lentron market.

FARMS TO LET.

THERE are to be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, the following FARMS in the pariſhes of Crawfurd and Crawfurd-John, and county of Lanark, for nineteen years, or ſuch other ſpace as ſhall be agreed on,

1. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public-houſe, poſſeſſed by Robert Macqueen.

N. B. This poſſeſſion was let about three years ago at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling of yearly rent; but, at Whitſunday laſt, it was let to the preſent tenant, as the only offerer, at 75 l. being greatly under value. It conſiſts of 1046 acres of land, a ſmall part of which is arable, and the remainder is known to be moſt excellent ſheep-paſture. The Public-houſe is well ſituated for buſineſs, as it lies on the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle, by Moffat, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Biggar.

2. The Lands of UPPER ABINGTON, poſſeſſed by John Jamieſon at 70 l. of rent. This Farm is extenſive, and conſiſts partly of arable and partly of paſture-grounds

3. The Lands of MOSSCASTLE, poſſeſſed by the heirs of James Welſh, at 59 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This Farm, previous to Whitſunday 1789, was let at 68 l. of yearly rent.

4. The Lands of BOGHOUSE, poſſeſſed by William Cleland, James Carmichael, James Cock, and James Affleck, at 70 l. 9 s. 1 d. Sterling of yearly rent.

Offers for the above poſſeſſions may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, junior, clerk to the ſignet; and the factors upon the ſaid lands will be at Abington on Thurſday the 3d of April next, to receive offers, and to let ſuch of the Farms as ſhall not be let by private bargain betwixt and that time.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-ho, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of June, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of GLENGELT, lying in the pariſh of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the great road to England by Greenlaw and Kelſo, conſiſting of the following Farms, all lying contiguous,—

I. UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, poſſeſſed by John Cairns.

II. CHANNELKIRK INN and LARGE INCLOSURE, poſſeſſed by Alexander Dow.

III. MOUNTMILN and BRAEFOOT, with the aſtricted multures, poſſeſſed by George Lyall.

IV. HUNTERSHALL, poſſeſſed by George Thomſon.

V. Mr Scott's poſſeſſion, and ſundry Houſes and yards in the town of Channelkirk.

The whole is known to be low rented, of very great extent; and, allowing only 5 per cent. for money expended on building and incloſing the yearly value is 270 l. Sterling.

The upſet-price, 5250 l. Sterling.

The whole holds blench of the Crown; and the purchaſer will get an heritable right to the teinds.

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick of Crookſtown, the proprietor.

LANDS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of April next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The Half-barony of Wilton, called LANGLANDS, lying in the pariſh of Wilton, and county of Roxburgh.—

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Tiviot, within half a mile of the town of Hawick, an induſtrious thriving village, to which there is an eaſy communication by bridges.

The Eſtate is all incloſed and ſubdivided, the fences in good order; and there is a good deal of young timber upon the eſtate, very thriving; and it affords a freehold qualification.

There is an excellent garden upon the premiſſes of ſomething more than two acres, well ſtocked with the beſt fruit-trees.

The plan of the eſtate is in the hands of Sir Francis Elliott of Stobs, Baronet, near Hawick. And the rental, progreſs, and conditions of ſale are to be ſeen with Cornelius Elliott writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh. James Kyle gardener at Langlands will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, within the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of CRAIGIE, and others, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop of Craigie, Baronett, lying in the county of Ayr, conſiſting of the following Parcels and Lots, viz.

PARCEL I. The Barony of CRAIGIE, and Teinds thereof, containing 24 farms, in the pariſh of Craigie, with the Lands and Farm of Byrehills, in the pariſh of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, (after deduction of miniſters ſtipends and ſchoolmaſters ſalaries, and after a proper defalcation from the rent of Byrehills, in reſpect that the proprietor has not right to the teinds of that farm) is 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths. And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 20,278 l. 10 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The Barony of Craigie is held blench of the Prince, and the farm of Byrehills is held blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of the barony, excluſive of Byrehills, is 804 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots, and the following farms in that barony, are retoured, viz. High Langſide, to 2 merks, Laigh Langſide to 2 merks, Barnbank to 5 l. and Langcraig to 2 l. 10 s. Scots of old extent, and the valued rent of theſe being deducted, the remainder of the barony ſtands valued at 512 l. 16 s. 10 d. Scots.

The tenants pay one half of the ceſs, without allowance.

The Patronage of the pariſh of Craigie goes along with this Parcel.

PARCEL II. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of Craigie and Mauchline, held feu under the proprietor of the barony of Craigie, viz.

The Lands of Burnflatt of Cambuſiſcan, feued by William Hood, at -	L.	0	2	0 4-12ths.
The remainder of Cambuſiſcan, the lands of Hightree, Boreland, and Nodtheil, and others feued by William Campbell of Nether Place, Eſq; at - -		4	1	8
The valued rent of Mr Campbell's property-lands, is 423 l. 4 s. Scots.				
The lands of Cairnhill, Moſs-ſide, &c. feued by William Wallace of Cairnhill, Eſq; at -		1	0	0
Mr Wallace of Cairnhill's lands are rated at 725 l. Scots; one farm whereof, viz. Moſs-ſide is rated at 14 l. 7 s. 5 d. valued rent, and is retoured to 40 s. Scots old extent.				
The lands of Dalfanan feued by James Campbell at - - - -		0	6	3
The Lands of Adamhill, feued by John Campbell of Wellwood, at - - -		2	1	8
Adamhill is retoured to a five pound land of old extent.				
The lands of Kempcaſtle, feued by J. Brown, Eſq; at - - - -		0	11	1 4-12ths
The lands of Inchgotrig. (100 l. valued rent) feued by Sir William Cunningham, at -		0	3	4
Sum feu-duties,	L.	8	6	0 8-12ths.

All theſe ſuperiorities are held blench of the Prince, and comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

The upſet price of this parcel is 249 l. 1 s. 8 d. being 30 years purchaſe of the feu-duties.

PARCEL III. The Barony of SANQUHAR, and Teinds thereof, containing 18 farms in the pariſh of St Quivox. The proven free rent of this parcel, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend and ſchool-maſter's ſalary, is 428 l. 17 s. 10 d. 6-12ths, and the proven value and upſet price thereof is fixed at 13,417 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The barony of Sanquhar is held blench of the Prince.

The following farms, part of that barony, are retoured, viz. Sanquhar Lindſay, to 5 l. Weſter Sanquhar to 5 l. Clune or Cloan to 5 l. of old extent.

PARCEL IV. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of St Quivox and Dundonald, held feu and blench under the proprietor of the barony of Sanquhar, viz.

Lot 1. Eaſter Sanquhar or Fullſhawood, held blench by Richard Oſwald, Eſq; -	L.	0	0	0 1-12th
Lot 2. Sheilkerſe and Preſtickſhaw, feued by the late Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; at		2	18	4 2-12ths
Lot 3. Lands of Sandiford, and others, feued by Robert Wallace, Eſq; at		2	4	5 4-12ths
Lot 4. Loans of Roberton, feued by William Fullarton, Eſq; at -		2	4	5 4-12ths
	L.	7	7	2 11-12ths
All theſe lands hold blench and feu of the Prince, and pay of blench and feu-duty, for Shielkerſe, (Deduce)		0	8	10 9 12ths
Feu-duties remaining free,	L.	6	18	4 2-12ths
The proven values and upſet prices of this parcel are 30 years purchaſe of the above-remaining feu-duties,		207	10	5
Additional value put to this parcel, on account of the ſuperiority of Eaſter Sanquhar retoured to a ten pound land of old extent, - -		125	0	0
Ditto, upon the ſuperiority of Sheilſherſe and Preſtick, retoured to a ten pound land of old extent, (but burdened with the liferent of Major Dunlop), - - -		75	0	0
Ditto upon the ſuperiority of Sandiford, &c. retoured to 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. of old extent, - -		125	0	0
Ditto upon the ſuperiority of Loans of Roberton, with the office of Bailiery of Kingſcale, and the right of preſentation of eight penſioners to the hoſpital, - - -		60	0	0
Sum,	L.	592	10	5

Theſe ſuperiorities comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of which are now in non-entry. If purchaſers ſhall incline, theſe feu-duties and values of ſuperiorities will be expoſed to ſale ſeparately, in lots as above.

PARCEL V. The PROPERTY LANDS of BARNWELL, conſiſting of five farms, lying in the ancient pariſh of Barnwell, now annexed to Craigie. The proven free rent of which property-lands, after deduction of miniſter's and ſchool-maſter's ſalary, is, 136 l. 12 s. 4 4-12ths

To which are added the blench and feu-duties of ſundry vaſſalage lands, held of the proprietor of Barnwell, by William Allaſon of Staffar, Robert Fergusson, David Crawfurd, Robert Hunter, John Brown, and William Alexander, Eſqrs; amounting to, - - 2 10 10 11-12ths

Free rent of this parcel, L. 139 3 3 3-12ths

And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 3558 l. 18 s. 6 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The whole property and ſuperiority lands of Barnwell are held blench of the Prince. They are rated in the ceſs-books at 867 l. 12 s. 5 d. Scots valued rent, including the vaſſalage lands of Foutown, which are rated *per ſe* at 43 l. 16 s. 2 d. Scots valued rent, and are retoured to Five Pound lands of old extent; and, including the vaſſalage-lands of Barnwell, Herries, and Townhead, rated at 268 l. 4 s. 6 d. Scots valued rent, and retoured to Four Pound Land of Old Extent of Barnwell Herries, and One Pound Land of Old Extent of Townhead.

Theſe ſuperiorities in this parcel comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

PARCEL VI. PROPERTY-LANDS of the precinct of FAIL, SPITTLESIDE, and REDWRAE, lying in the pariſhes of Craigie and Torbolton, which lands are let in three farms; the proven free rents of which together, after deduction of feu-duties to the Crown, dry multures, and viccarage, extend to 41 l. 12 s. 3 d. 10-12ths S yearly; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is 1850 l. 10 s. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold feu of the King.

PARCEL VII. The PROPERTY LANDS of WHITEHILLS two farms, lying in the pariſh of Ayr, with a houſe, gardens, thers, in the town of Ayr; are proven to be of free yearly rent, deduction of feu-duties, and after a proper defalcation from th in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the tithes) 58 l. 14 4-12ths; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is 1526 l. 13 s. 2d. Sterling. Theſe ſubjects hold bargage and feu Magiſtrates of Ayr.

PARCEL VIII. The LANDS of MILLQUARTER, oth CRAIGIE HOUSE, lying in the pariſh of St Quivox, within thre of the Burgh of Ayr. The proven free rent of theſe lands, af duction of feu-duty and miniſter's ſtipends, is 341 l. 1 s. 6d. an proven value and upſet price thereof is fixed at 8625 l. Sterling.

There is an elegant modern houſe and offices upon theſe lands executed, and finiſhed, and is proven to have coſt 3000 l. Sterling. lands hold feu of Mr Dalrymple of Orangefield, for payment of 6d. Sterling yearly.

PARCEL IX. The Salmon Fiſhings, and other fiſhings, of Newt the river of Ayr; certain Houſes and Yards, Bridge-end of Ayr the feu duties of Newtown, and Wallacetown, all contiguous, in the pariſhes of Monktown and Ayr.—The preſent rent of the ings is only 16 l. Sterling, by leaſe, which expires at Martinmas when theſe fiſhings ought to let at near 100 l. Sterling yearly, in th nion of the witneſſes adduced upon this ſubject.—The rent of the h and gardens at Bridge-end of Ayr is proven to be 2 l. 10 s.—The ties of Newtown are proven to amount to 20 l. 18 s. 8d. yearly,— feu-duties of Wallacetown are proven to amount to 66 l. 9 s. 8d. ſo that the preſent free rent of all theſe ſubjects contained in this (after deduction of 1 s. 8d. feu-duty) is proven to be 87 l. 6 s. 8d. Sterling; and the proven values and upſet price of the ſubjects parcel are fixed as under, viz.

Salmon Fiſhings,—value,	L.	1600	0 0
Houſes at Bridge-end,		37	10 0
Feu-Duties and rents of Newtown and Wallacetown,		2067	10 7 6
	L.	3705	0 7 6
Deduce 30 years purchaſe of feu duty payable to the Crown,		2	10 0
Reſts upſet price,	L.	3702	10 7 6

The whole ſubjects in this parcel are held feu of the Prince.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Limond, writer t factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet at Edinb agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the rental and title-d the eſtates, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs of ing and ſale, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale may be ſeen.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, under authority the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Se houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th of June 1783, bet the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary u Bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Which belonged to the deceaſed Captain John Innes of Leuchar

I. The Lands of LEUCHARS and Others, lying within the p of Urquhart, and ſheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, whereof the yearly proven rent for ſtock and teind is 249 l. 2 s. 3 d. Sterling; the proven value of both ſtock and teind is 5301 l. 6 s. 3 d. Ster at which price they are to be expoſed, with the burden of 100 l. ling, to be payable yearly by the purchaſer, to Mrs Innes, relict deceaſed Captain John Innes of Leuchars, during her life.

II. LEADBUTTER'S LAND, lying at the North Back Canongate of Edinburgh. The proven free rent of which is 10 l Sterling; and the proven value 70 l. Sterling.

III. A DWELLING-HOUSE in Neil's Land, lying also Back of the Canongate. The proven free yearly rent of which 13 s. Sterling; and the proven value 60 l. Sterling.

IV. A ROW OF HOUSES at Siennes, near Edinburgh. The yearly rent of which is proven to be 10 l. 18 s. 6 d. Sterling; and are valued at 37 l. 10 s. Sterling.

The whole ſubjects before-mentioned are to be expoſed to ſale ther at the price of 5468 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling, being the proven lue of the haill, but under the aforeſaid burden as to the Lan Leuchars.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alex der Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, G gow, on Wedneſday the 23d April next, between the hou twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NE LANDS, and KONNYHILL, lying in the neighbourhood of Gl and lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in gow, or Patrick Robertſon writer there.

☞ Such of the creditors who have not yet produced their gran debt, with an affidavit to the verity thereof, are deſired immedia ſend the ſame to Mr Hamilton the truſtee.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothec No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing V of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſa and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſs Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and neſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Ph and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortn Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, a cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having ced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, again of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a miſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Co King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are req to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Infer on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BAL OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apo* No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Prop by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, burgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURV the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than ty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their rea cacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be pended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and neſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, p their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſ n the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſwe

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it ever violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, ſpurious.

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